# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

[illegible]

S. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 11, 1839.

NO. [illegible]
(NO. FROM COM[illegible]

### TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

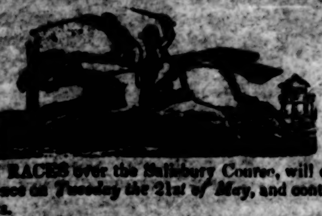
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

## SALISBURY RACES.



THE RACES over the Salisbury Course, will commence on *Tuesday the 21st of May*, and continue four days.

*First Day.*—Sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies, mile heats—entrance $50, half forfeit. To be kept open until evening before the race.

*Second Day.*—Association Purse, $150—mile heats—free for any thing.

*Third Day.*—Association Purse, $200—two mile heats,—free for any thing, except the winner on the preceding day.

*Fourth Day.*—Purse, $100, added to the entrance and gate money of the week—mile heats—handicap—free for any thing.

Entrance on each of the purse days will be 10 per cent on the amount in stake; which, it is believed, will be more in each case than above stated, but by no means less. The track will be put in good condition, and the Association promises the strictest attention to order.

BY THE MANAGERS.

April 4, 1839. tf

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, N. C., on April 1, 1839.

A
R. H. Alexander,
Alexander Agner,
Phillips Allen,
Charles J. Aldridge,
Miss Elizabeth Allen, 3,
B
John Blackwelder,
Sam'l. Badget,
Nathaniel Boyden,
Jacob Beaver,
Conrad Bisbere,
Christian Boston,
C
Sam'l. Craige,
Green Canaday,
Jacob Correll,
Clerk of Supr. Court,
Andrew Cranford,
Carter Crittenton,
Mrs. Hannah Caldwell,
Mrs. Mary G. Cowan,
Mrs. Lydia Conort,
Jacob Cope,
John Clary,
Adam Casper,
William Crawford,
D
Sam'l. Davidson,
Betsy Doland,
E
Robert L. Edmonds,
James Ellis,
John Eagle,
F
Jacob Fraley,
Wm. Fulks,
Jacob Fulk,
Jacob Fulenwider,
T. Ferkuer,
G
Warren Green,
Jesse L. Glasco,
John Geenes,
Miss Margaret or Elizabeth Gardner,
David Gardner,
Wm. Gray,
John Graham,
Mrs. Elizabeth Gheen,
H
Mrs. Sarah How,
Col. Thos. T. Hunt,
Abram Hill,
Matthew Howard,
Wm. A. Hornbarger,
Miss Ellenor Hudson,
William Harris,
Dr. P. Henderson, 11,
Henry Hill,
Miss Nancy C. Hall,
John Headinger,
Abram Hammons,
Peter Heaffot,
J
Matthew Jones,
Nathan Johnson,
John or Peter Josey,
K
Noah Kayler,
L
Charles Lucas,
Robert E. Love,
Thomas F. Lowery,
Rev. Geo. W. Langhorne,
Clemmons Lincar,
Charles Lyerly,
M
Sally Mitchel,
Daniel Misenheimer,
Dr. W. L. Moultree,
Rev. Thomas Mason,
James Martin,
Joseph Minges,
Mr. Mittag,
Forest Monroe,
Miss Sarah A. Monroe,
Jesse May, 3
Miss Scota Mchis,
Geo. McConnaughey,
John W. Moyer,
David Marlin,
Edward McNair,
O
James Owens,
P
Henry Pence,
Francis Penny,
Miss Eliza Pharr,
Henry Pless,
R
Adam Roseman,
Capt. Charles Ross,
Henry Ridenhour, 2,
Wm. Robertson,
Wm. Rutter.
S
Joseph Sawyer,
Mrs. Nancy Smith,
James Sloan,
George Smithdeal,
William H. Scarborough, 2,
Wellington Smith,
Miss Sarah Sharp,
Michael Stirewalt,
T
G. O. Tarrh, 2,
John Todd,
Sam'l. Turner,
H. Tippet,
Wm. Thrift,
Wm. Taylor,
A. Torrence,
Jacob Troutman,
Rev. Ailary A. Tippet,
Hannah Taylor,
W
Mrs Elizabeth Williams,
William Walton,
Miss Susannah Weaver.
Y
Philip Yount.

[illegible] CONOR, P. M.

April 4, 1839. 3t

## PRICES CURRENT AT

SALISBURY,........April 11, 1839.

| | cents | | cents |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 12 a 12½ | Molasses, | .62½ a 75 |
| [illegible] | 10 a 1[illegible] | Nails, | 0 a 10 |
| [illegible] | 20 a 2[illegible] | [illegible] | 30 a [illegible] |
| [illegible], in seed, | [illegible] | Sugar, brown, | 11 a [illegible] |
| clean, | [illegible] 12 | loaf, | 16 a 20 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Linseed Oil, per gal. $1 12½.—Eggs pr. doz. 6 a 8

CHERAW........March 2[illegible], 1839.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 10 a 12½ | Nails, cut, | 7½ a 8 |
| [illegible] | 15 a 20 | wrought, | 16 a 18 |
| [illegible] | 25 a 2[illegible] | Oats, | [illegible] a 50 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Rice, | 500 a 625 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10 a 12½ |

## Miscellaneous.

*From the Louisville Literary Newsletter.*

### THE WESTERN PIONEER.

A SKETCH.

Although the peculiar customs which distinguish the Indian of North America, have contributed an ample accession of interest to Western history, the majority of the present population who claim a Western nativity, is but imperfectly acquainted with many of the characteristics of the aboriginal tribes. During a period not exceeding half a century, the progress of civilization has advanced with astonishing rapidity, and the perils and hardships which the early emigrant was called on to endure, are now almost forgotten, or are but casually adverted to. Time, the relentless destroyer, has left among us but a small number of those hardy Pioneers, who, regardless of the insidious savage, dared to rear their humble habitations in the forests of the fertile West. Since that memorable epoch, an almost incredible revolution has taken place! The red man has been dispossessed of his extensive lands, and beautiful *rivers*; his rudely constructed villages have been converted into flourishing cities, and the dense forests whither he was wont to repair for subsistence, have, as if by magic, been metamorphosed into richly cultured plantations. Where this opulent city now rears her lofty edifices, stood the rustic, though cheerful dwellings of our progenitors, whose claims to distinction are commensurate only with the perils they have braved. The very site on which the business of our commerce is at this day transacted, was rendered almost inaccessible by a cane-brake of vast dimensions, into which the fugitive hunter was often compelled to retreat to elude the pursuit of his subtle foe.

The imminent dangers by which the inhabitants were continually surrounded, and the scenes of bloodshed and massacre which, from time to time had nearly depopulated the settlements, obliged them to devise means of protection against the incursions of the savages. A number of fortresses having the appellation of *Block-Houses*, were erected for the purpose, through apertures in the walls of which, the inmates could discharge their rifles, without much exposure to the fire of the assailants. A select party called *rangers*, and composed of men whose gallant bearing had secured to them the confidence of the people, were also employed to make daily excursions through the environs of each settlement, to learn, if possible, the movements of the Indians, and to advise the inhabitants of their approach, so that each station might make immediate preparation for defence.

Among those on whom this arduous and responsible charge devolved, no one was more zealously and actively devoted to the perilous duties it imposed, than JOE HUNTER, whose family had nearly all been massacred by the savage hand. Hunter had previously served in eleven Indian campaigns with GEN. CLARKE, and was signally distinguished for his bravery and skill in Indian warfare.—Though naturally of a cool and imperturbable temperament, at the prospect of an Indian skirmish, the blood would flush his manly cheek, and his dark eye would beam with eager animation, while his corrugated brow and quivering lip bespoke a deep and impatient desire of revenge. Often had the savage fallen by his unerring rifle, and the red warrior had often felt the keen edge of his hunting knife; yet the purple stream he had so freely caused to flow, could not suffice to extinguish his indomitable hatred towards the Indian race.

During the years of ninety-three and four, the period to which, in the present sketch, we refer, the settlement was incessantly annoyed by predatory bands of Shawnees; and although no general attack was, at that time, attempted, a considerable number of the whites were either killed or made prisoners while engaged in cultivating their lands. The panic, which now became almost universal, caused many to suspend their agricultural operations, whilst others, intimidated by fearful anticipations, gave themselves up to gloom and despondency. It was at this crisis that the corps of bold and resolute woodsmen, to whom we have already alluded, under the denomination of *rangers*, resolved to rally against these fell barbarians, and by a desperate and decisive engagement, damp the ardor with which success and booty had heretofore inspired them.

The party, consisting of Hunter, Capt. Lion, the father of Senator Linn of Missouri, Wm. Linn, Geo. Jones, Thomas Prince, and three others whose names are not recollected, having procured a plentiful supply of ammunition, &c., directed their course down the banks of the Ohio, towards the point from which the savages were known generally to proceed into the interior, after landing on the Kentucky shore. When about seven miles below the Falls, the attention of one of the party was arrested by the impress upon the sand of a human foot of extraordinary proportions, at a short distance from the margin of the river; but supposing it to be the track of some gigantic forester in quest of game, he merely pointed it out to his companions as an evidence "that all the settlers had not been deterred by the Indian atrocities from earning subsistence with their rifles."

Under the penetrating inspection of Hunter, however, this circumstance assumed a more momentous aspect; for with the knowledge he had acquired of Indian habits, he readily perceived the error of his less experienced comrade. "Do ye not know," said he, scraping away the leaves, "that it is the custom of the Indian to tie the moccasin string around the ancle, and never to wear it under the foot, as we pale faces do? In this track the impression of the string is wanting. This should excite our suspicions, and cause us to be on the alert, for this is certainly not the track of a white man."

"But," rejoined his somewhat sceptical friend, "the Indian would hardly venture here alone, and no other tracks are discernible."

To this the woodsman impatiently replied, "Think you they are such fools as to be trailed like a herd of wild *buffalo*? Let us trace this track back to the river, and we shall perhaps find where they *[illegible]*."

[illegible] a large bark canoe, carefully covered with brush and leaves to protect it from the rays of the sun, and perhaps to conceal it from view. This discovery proved beyond a doubt the correctness of Hunter's apprehension. It was difficult to determine whether the number of savages exceeded their party, but without arriving at any definite conclusion relative to a matter which they considered of little importance, they resolved, at all hazards, to check the career of the inhuman despoilers, who, but a short time previous, had spread terror and desolation throughout the land.

The advantage which chance had given them was pointed out by Hunter, who, from his skill and experience in the Indian mode of warfare, was chosen Captain: at his suggestion, the men resolved to lie in ambush at a convenient distance, and await the return of the savages. It was explicitly understood by each individual, that he should not fire until the Indians had left the shore in their canoe, and that each man should designate the particular Indian of his aim, so that two shots might not be expended on a single individual. Such was the preliminary agreement, to which all promised strict adherence.

We must, for the present, take leave of our sturdy pioneers, to give a brief account of a migratory band of Shawnees, who, having sallied forth from their wigwams on the borders of the Wabash, and made their way to what is now the Indiana shore, constructed the large canoe referred to, in which they had crossed to Kentucky, leaving their pack-saddles and baggage on the opposite side. Their design in this expedition was evidently more to pillage than to massacre; for they succeeded in carrying off ten horses from *Man's Lick*, about twelve miles distant from the place at which they had landed, without disturbing the wagoners to whom they belonged, who were quietly sleeping in their wagons. The wagoners had been employed to procure salt for the settlements near Lexington, and having passed safely through their journey to the Lick, were so closely wrapt in the arms of Morpheus, as to be wholly unconscious of the loss they had sustained, and the jeopardy in which their lives had been placed during the night.

The success of this expedition, induced the savages to return without further aggression. Fearing, if they should delay for the purpose of completing their triumph by the massacre of those in the vicinity of the Lick, that they might be pursued, they hastened with accelerated steps to the place at which they had landed. The sun was rising above the tops of the trees and smiling gloriously upon the calm and unruffled bosom of the placid stream, as they approached, painted and dressed in the costume of war, and commanded by a chief whose cruelty and daring was well known to the settlers. After a short council, the horses were taken to the edge of the river, and the canoe being immediately launched, was occupied by seven warriors, who led the horses into the water on each side of it. The chief and one other Indian, who were left on the shore, pushed the boat out into the current, and then the warriors, certain of their booty, caused the woods to resound with their terrific war-cry. At that instant the sharp reports of many rifles were heard in rapid succession to echo from hill to hill, and the next moment, the canoe floated on the surface of the river a useless wreck!

By this fire all the savages in the boat and one of those on shore were killed. The chief, who survived, being somewhat confused by the unexpected attack, instead of taking to the woods, directed his flight down the bank towards a sand-bar, which projected into the river, hoping if he could reach the extreme point to effect his escape by swimming to the opposite side. Hunter, with the rapidity of a courser, followed his tawny foe, and whilst running at the top of his speed, loaded his gun, which had been discharged in the general volley on the shore, without measuring the quantity of powder, or using a patch to secure the ball. When they had run some distance on the bar, the chief, presuming that his pursuer gained on him, made a sudden halt, and pushing his foot into the sand to get a firm basis, stood until Hunter had approached within thirty strides. They both then raised their rifles, and those who beheld the combat from the shore assert, that they never saw men take longer and more deliberate aim in shooting at a target than did the red and white man at each other. During the interval, Hunter's comrades, not being able to approach in time to render any aid, were watching the result of the conflict with intense and fearful anxiety. At length the simultaneous reports of their rifles dispelled the fears of the party. They had the joyful satisfaction of seeing the savage fall, while the brave woodsman stood firm in the position he had taken. On attempting to reload his gun, Hunter discovered that the bottom of his powder-horn had been carried away by his antagonist's ball, and that the knots upon the front of his hunting-shirt had likewise been severed. The party by this time arrived on the field of action, and cordially greeted the Captain for his bold achievement, which had nearly cost him his life. They then approached the dying Shawnee, who, still holding in his sinewy grasp his half-drawn knife, and menacing with fiendish grimaces his victorious enemies, with a convulsive struggle breathed his last. The horses on the succeeding day were restored to the rightful owners, very much to their surprise and gratification.

Hunter continued in the capacity of a ranger to guard the settlement until the increase of population rendered such precaution unnecessary, after which he retired to New Madrid, on the Mississippi, where he lived esteemed by all who knew him.

He retained his extraordinary vigor with astonishing tenacity until a few days previous to his death, which happened in the sixty-third year of his age.

His son, Mr. David Hunter, when on a visit to our city not long since, was greatly surprised at the narration of this rencountre by an old settler; and was truly glad to learn the circumstances connected with the powder-horn, of which he observed his father during his life took especial care; but never once intimated to him or to any of the family the manner in which the bottom had been broken.

Such was the character of Joseph Hunter, [illegible] in relation to his own achievements, yet ever [illegible] to render ample justice to the [illegible] of [illegible] as of David [illegible] Kentucky:

He moved some hundred miles off, for a station
Where there were fewer houses and more ease.
The inconveniences of civilization
Is that you neither can please nor be pleased,
But where he met the individual man
He showed himself as kind as mortal can."

### HUMAN HAPPINESS.

This life is a fevered unsatisfying state of existence, and man is a restless creature. Be his rank, or station, or circumstances what they may, it matters not; there remains ever an object unattained, on which his eye rests, and for which his heart yearns with insatiable craving. So long as that object is unpossessed he is an unhappy being; and when obtained, how often is it flung aside as the useless toy of a child? Splendor and affluence may sprinkle his pathway with rose leaves—gratified ambition may fling its golden halo around his brow—pleasure may envelope him in her elysium of seductions; every department of nature and of art may be ransacked for the elements of happiness, and then from all of them he may turn away;—fainting, weary, sick at soul with unsatisfied aspirations.

Who has not in the beautiful day-dreams of excited fancy—when he has cast loose the reins of imagination, and for a brief season, has permitted his thoughts and his feelings unrestrained to revel in the fairy realms of the ideal of the world—who at such an hour, has not traced out upon his mind's tablet the outlines of a scheme of happiness which he may never enjoy, and, in conception, summoned up a paradise of bliss, of which this earth knows not? Who in fancy has not spread out to his vision greener fields than ever, even in boyhood's hour, he has frolicked on—bathed his fevered lips in fresher fountains than ever gushed from the rock, and traced above him bluer skies and richer sunlight than ever canopied earth?

Ah, could we see the thoughts of the hearts of the varied multitude, which, in the bustling scenes of ordinary existence, throng around us—could we trace out the untold emotions which agitate the unseen secrecies of their bosoms, how many a wild and bitter thing should we there find rankling, which the beamy eye, and flushed cheek, and the sunny lip, had never revealed! What unspeakable longing! What intense solicitude! what feverish aspiration! what fearful foreboding!—what remorseful meditation!—what wild hopes and wishes should we not there behold!

And thus it is; and, as the features of the human face are the same in every countenance, so are the features of the human heart in every breast. Thus it has ever been; not in the nature of moral, mental, or spiritual existence, can it ever in this unsanctified world, be otherwise. The objects around us are destined to gratify the mere demands of our physical organization. In the wide reaching circle of created things, there is nought to quench the feverish craving of the soul. The phantoms of hope—the unreal mockery of anticipated futurity—ah! how they agitate the unsatisfied bosom, when contrasted with the emptiness of reality! There is within us a flame, which the many waters of this life cannot assuage! There is an aspiration of the spirit, for which the things of earth are too mean! a longing for immortality which this earth can never gratify, and the desire of an existence beyond the bourne of the present, which, if we would, we cannot away with.

And must it be ever thus? Are the agitated billows of disquieted feeling never to be calmed? Are the wild aspirations of the heart never to be satisfied? In the touching and beautiful language of the German poet we reply—"There is a reality, which shall embody, and exceed and satisfy all that is here IDEAL."

### THE DESERTED CHILDREN.

"I will record in this place," says Mr. Flint in his Travels in America, "a narrative that impressed me deeply. It was a fair example of the cases of extreme misery and desolation that are often witnessed on the Mississippi river. In the Sabbath School at New Madrid, we received three children, who were introduced to that place under the following circumstances. A man was descending the river with these three children in his pirougue. He and his children had landed on a desert island on a bitter snowy evening in December. There was but two houses, and these at a little Prairie opposite the island, within a great distance. He wanted more whiskey although he had been drinking too freely, against the persuation of his children he left them, to cross over to these houses and renew his supply. The wind blew high, and the river was rough. Nothing could dissuade him from this dangerous attempt. He told them he should return that night, he left them in tears, and exposed to the pitiless peltings of the storm and started on his carouse. The children saw the boat sink before he had half crossed the passage, the man was drowned.

These forlorn beings were left without any other covering than their own scanty dress, for he had taken his blankets with him. They neither had fire nor shelter, and no other food, than uncooked pork and corn. It snowed fast and the night closed over them in this situation. The elder was a girl of six years, but remarkably shrewd and acute for her age. The next was a girl of four and the youngest a boy of two. It was affecting to hear her describe her desolation of heart, as she set herself to count her resources.—She made them to creep together and draw their feet under their clothes. She covered them with leaves and branches, and thus they passed the night. In the morning the [illegible] bitterly with cold and hunger. The pork she cut into small pieces. She then persuaded them to run about, setting them an example. Then she made them return to chewing corn and pork. It would seem as if Providence had a special eye to these children, for in the course of the day some Indians landed on the Island and found them, and as they were coming up to New Madrid, took them with them.

[illegible]

The appointed day has [illegible] fatal spot; the hour [illegible] The last ray of hope [illegible] distance, a messenger [illegible] cing over the plain. [illegible] the fatal hour has come [illegible] is struck—the life blood [illegible] when low! the messenger [illegible] in his hand; but he comes [illegible]

Sinner you are under [illegible] that believeth not is condemned [illegible] hour of execution is rapidly [illegible] day that passes, brings [illegible] er. It will come upon you [illegible] has pardon in his heart [illegible] be inquired of to grant [illegible] you live perhaps the day [illegible] hope it is just closing [illegible] setting in. Your [illegible] den may be [illegible] may prevail. [illegible] death must come. [illegible] of pain. [illegible] and may be fading [illegible] ment more, and you [illegible] The voice of friendship [illegible] ing you to pray. [illegible] You raise an expiring [illegible] lid falls—the voice [illegible] You are one minute [illegible]

Oh sinner, now is [illegible] in the day of salvation [illegible]

*Editor C*[illegible]

DEAR SIR,—I [illegible] on potatoes this season [illegible] [illegible] a bushel of [illegible] in seven drilled rows [illegible] in fine order, ridged, and [illegible] the growth.

Another bushel of [illegible]

[illegible]

The seed, when I [illegible]

[illegible]

If the experiment [illegible]

[illegible] we now publish such [illegible] will be applicable to the times, [illegible] to the times existing [illegible]

## EXTRACT FROM A REPORT

*[illegible] of Cotton and Woollen Manufactories, [illegible] the growing of Wool; made to [illegible] of North Carolina, by Mr. [illegible], January 1, 1828.*

* * *

[illegible] materials and elements for manufacture, we annually expend millions in the [illegible] in Europe and [illegible] our own raw materials.— [illegible] things, we have been [illegible] have been growing [illegible] who buys more than he [illegible] poorer than his income, [illegible] the brink of poverty. [illegible] is equally true as to [illegible]

[illegible] our condition, the [illegible] system that will enable [illegible] that will enable us [illegible] our own wants and ne[illegible] [illegible] that in its effects [illegible] what we buy from Europe [illegible] Our trade with Europe [illegible] China, and the profits [illegible] outward or inward, are most [illegible] how is this important [illegible] We unhesitatingly [illegible] the Manufacturing System [illegible] fabricating, at least, to [illegible] We go further. In[illegible] expense of transportation [illegible] convert it into fabrics at [illegible] bring it into market. In [illegible] will not be so ac[illegible] will cost no more to send off [illegible] than it will $10,000 [illegible] of course, the expense [illegible] will be divided among a larger [illegible]

[illegible] good crop years, is estimated [illegible] the North and Europe, [illegible] those of her sister States, [illegible] Eighty thousand [illegible] to $2,400,000.— [illegible] worth $2,400,000 in the [illegible] into fabrics, are increased [illegible] will make the sum of [illegible] more than we ob[illegible]

[illegible] extravagant to estimate, [illegible] Carolina annually con[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Cotton, in its progress to the market, [illegible] up to Boston. This raw material, then, abounds in North Carolina, where it may be had, without the expense of transportation.—The advantages of having the raw material on the spot, are much more important than at first may appear. First, the expense of transportation is saved. This is equal, on an average, to 25 per cent. on the present prices, or to 2¼ cents per lb. or $7 50 per bale, on all shipments, either to the North or Europe. Thus the 80,000 bales sent from North-Carolina, cost for transportation, $600,000, which would be saved, if manufactured on the spot. An establishment at Lowell, Patterson or Blackstone, consuming 500 bales, must pay annually for transportation, $3,750 which would be a clear gain to a similar establishment in North-Carolina.—2d. Another advantage in our favor is, that the Cotton here would be delivered in the seed. Cotton taken from the gin is in the best state for spinning. Besides, we should save the bagging, roping and wastage—all of which, Mr. Donaldson of Fayetteville, estimates equal to ten per cent. in our favour.

*Wool.*—Another raw material wanted in Manufactories of Cloths, is Wool.

The Committee entertain the opinion, that the climate and soil of North-Carolina, are well adapted to the raising of Sheep, and the growing of Wool. In the eastern parts of the State, are extensive tracts of land well suited to the purpose of grazing. The same is true of the middle and southern counties; while the mountainous parts of the State, stand unrivalled for extensive ranges of the most luxuriant grass. The opinion is held by some, that a northern climate is better adapted to the growing of fine wool than the south. If so, we have such a climate in our mountains to produce wool of that quality, while the eastern and middle parts of the State will produce wool of the coarser sorts.

In the business of raising Sheep, North-Carolina has two very important advantages over the Northern States.—1st. The price of lands.—2d. The climate.

North of the Susquehanna, lands range at a much higher price than in this State. One thousand dollars in North-Carolina will purchase a more extensive Sheep walk, than ten thousand will command in New-England, New-York or Pennsylvania. In the Northern States, sheep require to be fed nearly six months in the year; while here, six weeks is as long as is necessary. There, they must be fed with succulent vegetables and other expensive food; while here, a cheaper food will answer, or at most, a less quantity of expensive vegetables and grain. In addition to this, the severity of the climate at the North, requires more care and attention to be paid to the young, than is necessary here. All these things considered, it is evident that we can raise sheep at least 35 or 40 per cent. cheaper than they can be raised at the North. Yet, hitherto, but few sheep have been raised in North-Carolina. We scarcely grow as much wool as is wanted for domestic uses. The fact is, that the culture of cotton has misled us from our true interest, and caused us to neglect every thing else.

From recent calculations, it is estimated that there are, at this time, in Pennsylvania, about three millions of sheep. In New-York, about four millions. In several of the New England States, there are numbers still larger in proportion to their extent of territory.

It is not supposed that any of these States are overstocked with sheep; on the contrary, they are capable of increasing their number to a much greater extent. There are about forty millions of sheep in Great Britain and Ireland.

But take Pennsylvania as the data of calculation, and give North-Carolina as many sheep, according to her territory, as she has. We should then number three millions, or one sheep to every ten square acres. Three millions of sheep, yielding 3 pounds of wool each, at 25 cents per pound, would produce $2,250,000, while our whole cotton crop only yields $2,400,000.

Now, the cultivation of cotton requires the best of soil; it exhausts the land, and requires much labor, while "the raising of sheep gives value to lands not suited to ordinary cultivation, and makes worn-out fields productive of profit to the farmer." Further, it requires but little labor, and that of the lightest kind.

But again. Instead of sending abroad the nine million pounds of wool, were we to manufacture it into cloths at home, then its value would be enhanced to at least ten millions of dollars. In addition to all this, the mutton would be a great source of profit. It would supply the place of pork in a considerable degree, and be a more healthy and less expensive food. The manure produced by the sheep too, would nearly, if not wholly, pay the expense of keeping them.

*Iron.*—In addition to cotton and wool, we may add iron ore, as a raw material abounding in our State. Beds of this ore, inexhaustible in quantity, and of a superior quality, abound in various parts. In the Western section of the State, it may be found in almost every county. In Johnson County, and on Neuse River, are located extensive beds of good quality. Notwithstanding this, large quantities of iron are every year imported from abroad into North Carolina, and sold to her citizens.

Besides these, the raw material of various other articles of necessity and comfort, may be found in the greatest abundance, in various parts of the State; but the Committee are limited by time and circumstances from enlarging any further on this interesting branch of the subject.

### II. WATER-POWER.

Few States in the Union abound more in sites of Water-Power than North Carolina. The shoals and falls in her primary and secondary Rivers, obstructing navigation; the small rivers and large creeks, all furnish never-failing supplies of the finest water-power in America. Much of this power is found in that range of country where the cotton grows well, and is extensively cultivated; and higher up, near, and in the mountains, there is no limit to this power. It being thus abundant, it must forever remain cheap, while at the North it is dear. A water privilege, conveniently located at the North, with power to carry 5,000 spindles, is worth 12 or $15,000, often more: here, it may be had, in favorable situations, for one-tenth of that [illegible]

[illegible] ranged from [illegible] to 20 cents per lb. it is certainly not so now, since the great fall in price in that and other staples.

We have two species of labor—white labor and *black labor.* As to white labor, we hazard nothing in saying, that it is cheaper in North Carolina than it is at the North.

* * * * *

Mr. Thomas Massey, a very intelligent Manufacturer, who has been for eighteen years engaged in the business, gives the following as the lowest prices ever known in his neighborhood, viz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For boys and girls, under | 12 years, | per week | $1 00 |
| For | do | 15 do | 1 50 |
| For | do | 18 do | 2 00 |

In the Flannel Factories at Amesbury, Massachusetts, the wages for females is 50 cents per day, and of males one dollar. The wages of girls of 14 years old at Lowell, average more than $1 a week and their board.

According to a statement taken from the Patterson Intelligencer, there are employed at the Patterson Factory, 381 men, 386 women and 686 girls and boys. The average wages of the whole is $152 per year, or nearly $3 per week.

Now let any one compare these prices with similar labour in the interior of North-Carolina, and he will at once come to the conclusion that labor is cheaper here than at the north. Indeed laborers of the south can always afford to take lower wages, as they require less fuel and clothing than in New England. The species of labor that has been high at the south, is that of male adults; while that of females and children, has always been low.

Mr. Donaldson who owns a Cotton Factory at Fayetteville, and another at the Falls of Tar River—a gentleman who has visited the Nothern Establishments and those of England, and who is well acquainted with the subject, gives it to the Committee as his decided opinion, that Factory labour is cheaper here than either in Old or New England.

* * * * *

### IV. PROVISIONS.

The soil and climate of North-Carolina are well suited to all the productions of all the necessaries of life depending on agriculture. In this respect it unites advantages over the states either farther north or south. We occupy a sort of middle ground where the staples and products of the north and south meet in social proximity in the same rich fields. As we recede from the sea-board towards the western part of the State, we are constantly ascending, and it is known that climate depends as much on altitude as on latitude. Thus in the upper regions of the State, we have a climate and atmosphere well suited to the growth of all the small grains and all the vegetables necessaries for the comforts of life. Indeed there is no part of the state where they do not grow well.—Furnish but markets for articles of this description, and they will soon be produced here in the greatest quantities and at the cheapest rates. The same may be said of butchers meat. Particularly of beef and mutton. In a word then, so far as the manufacturing establishments depend on supplies of provisions, abundant and cheap, North Carolina can furnish them.

### V. CLIMATE, HEALTHY, AND MILD.

The rigor of the New England climate is a drawback on the profits of manufactoring. 1st. It requires more fuel there to keep the establishments comfortable, and for the use of the operatives than here. 2nd. The operatives have to be more thickly and expensively clothed. And 3d. The streams often freeze up and stop opperation altogether.

In North Carolina we have a milder climate; our streams but seldom freeze. In point of healthiness, the western section of the State is not inferior to any part of the Union; and when the swamps in the east are drained, the same may be anticipated of that section.

### VI. SKILL AND CAPITAL.

In these two requisites, North-Carolina acknowledges her deficiency; But they are wants that can be supplied; they are elements that may be created. For skill we must in the beginning, be indebted to the North and to Europe; but let the system once take root among us and experience will create skill at home. When manufactories were first introduced into New England, the want of knowledge and skill in the business was as much felt there, as we now feel it here. Indeed they labored under greater disadvantages than we do; for they had to import their superintendants and mechanics from Europe, while we have them nearer at home. They found it difficult, owing to the laws of great Britian, to get out from that country suitable and qualified persons; while we shall find no difficulty in procuring such persons from the North.

As to capital, owing to the pursuits of our people, it is hard to be commanded here. The wealth of our citizens cousists in property not easily converted into money; In lands and negroes. We can find among us but few persons who are able to command either the whole, or a part of the funds necessary to put manufactories into opperation; and therefore, for capital as for skill, we must be in some measure dependant on the Nothern States; and it is certain, when the monied and enterprising men of the North fully understood how profitable the business may be pursued here, they will be the first to embark in it. But if, from prejudice, or from a want of a knowledge of the superior advantages enjoyed here, that should not be the case, then there is yet a way by which capital in sufficient amounts may be collected, to move forward the system. What one or two, or a few individuals cannot effect, may be accomplished by the Union of many persons. Companies may be formed in every county in the State, composed of individuals, each contributing a small amount, which in the aggregate, will make sums sufficient to carry through the object. It is a fact, well known, that the manufactoring system was first principally introduced and established in New England, by the means of incorporated companies.—Thus, we see during a single session of the Massachusetts Legislature that eight manufactoring companies were incorporated, some with large capitals, and in none of the States at the North are applications of this nature ever refused. The "London Magazine," in a very able article on the resources of our country, remarks on this subject: By what secret the Americans contrive to render concerns under the management of companies of this sort profitable, would be worth inquiring; for it is evident from the gradual and continued growth of establishments of this kind, that they are not unprofitable. Seeing that they do [illegible]

[illegible] played by others for them."

Another reason in favor of incorporations of this kind is, that in this way large capitals may be commanded, and large capitals will build up large establishments. Large establishments always make greater profit than small ones; among other reasons, because they can afford to procure greater skill and better management. Thus, some few years ago, before the late protection, the Waltham Factory, which had an immense capital, divided 40 per cent. profits, while the smaller establishments complained of making nothing. To insure success, in our State, therefore, the first establishment ought to be commenced on a scale of considerable extent, and then they could afford to procure the best managers that the Nothern States can furnish.

We wish not by this remark, to convey the idea that small establishments cannot be made profitable. On the contrary, these are the ones that will do most to improve the general condition of the community.

The Committee have thus at greater length than they could wish, presented their views on the policy of introducing the Manufactoring System into North Carolina. They firmly believe that it is the only course that will relieve our people from the evils that now so heavily press on them. We have nearly reached the lowest point of depression, and it is time for reaction to begin. Our habits and prejudices are against manufactoring, but we must yield to the force of things, and profit by the indications of nature. The policy that resists the change, is unwise and suicidal. Nothing else can restore us.

Let the Manufactoring System but take root among us, and it will soon flourish like a vigorous plant in its native soil: It will become our greatest means of wealth and prosperity; it will change the course of trade, and, in a great measure, make us independent of Europe and the North.

Nature has made us far more independent of them than they are of us. They can manufacture our raw material, but they cannot produce it. We can raise it and manufacture it too. Such are our superior advantages, that we may anticipate the time, when the manufactured articles of the South will be shipped to the North, and sold in their markets cheaper than their own fabrics, and when the course of trade and difference of exchange will turn in our favor. The Committee, at this time are not aware that it is within the powers of this General Assembly, by any legislative act, to forward the introduction of the system into North Carolina. They however recommend the granting of incorporation to companies for manufactoring purposes as often as suitable application may be made.

*All which is respectfully submitted,*

**CHARLES FISHER. Ch'm.**

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*From the St. Augustine Herald March 14th.*

The following is what we learn from the best sources of the recent depredations in Middle Florida.

On the night of Monday, the 10th ult. a party supposed to be five in number, attacked the dwelling of Mr. White, 12 miles east of Tallahassee and three miles south of the Augustine road, killing Mrs. White, Mr. White's nephew, and a negro, and departed without committing any robbery.—On Friday night a party supposed to be eight in number, attacked robbed, and burned, the dwelling of Mr. Pendarvis, nine miles south of Tallahassee, and three miles west of the rail road, murdering Pendarvis, his wife and two children. On the subsequent Monday a small company of Tallahassee volunteers were surprised by the Indians in a hammock near the same place, who shot one of the party through the head. The volunteers killed one Indian. On Tuesday afternoon, (the next day) three waggons in the employ of Government, loaded with hay and oats, were attacked on the Wacissa road eight miles above Magnolia, and about three miles east of the St. Marks river. Two of the waggons were burned, and four persons murdered. By this time a large body of volunteers were in the field who scouted as far as the Ocilla, without finding further signs of Indians, except trails leading into the swamps.

The whole affair appears to amount to this. A band of Indians, probably not exceeding a dozen, (many dozens were reported by lovers of the marvellous) crossed the St. Marks, and in one week killed twelve persons, wounded three, destroyed one house, and two public waggons, all almost within sight of the Capitol of Florida. They did not go into Tallahassee; possibly they had heard of the bad accomodations for strangers. Plunder they could not carry away, and as to money, there is none there but Union Bank, which might go at as great a discount in the Everglades as elsewhere.

From first to last there must have been near five hundred volunteers in chase daily armed with pistols, bowie knives, double barreled guns, and all sorts of murderous weapons. They had "glory enough," for one fortnight Some of them rode a whole day on horse back, which *is* distressing to the uninitiated; and some of them fasted from breakfast untill supper time, with no subsistence whatever, except ham and bread, and the contents of a liquor flask.

Middle Florida has received a mournful lesson of the calamities to which the East has been long exposed. If such horrid massacres can be perpetrated in the midst of a thickly settled country, what must have been, or is now, the condition of our sparse and comparatively unprotected population?

We stated in our last that the house of James Riz, Esq. at Picolata, had been destroyed by fire, The damage we understand, has been much greater than our first notice would indicate; all of the fences and eight of the buildings on the place have been consumed.

The dwelling and out houses, and the remainder of the fences on the plantation of Philip Weedham Esq. on the Picolata road about 14 miles from this city, were burnt a few days since. Until within a short time past this place has been occupied as a military post. These configrations are thought to be the work of incendiaries.

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☞ *Our Mines.*—We believe at no period since the discovery of the Mines in this vicinity have the miners found more profitable returns for their labor and capital than at the present time. The class of the community, at this time, mostly benefited by the mines are the farmers who own the mines, who in leisure seasons of the year, turn their attention to [illegible] of their own lands, and [illegible]

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THE WESTERN CARO[illegible]

SALISBU[illegible]

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, [illegible]

### THE REPORTS OF THE COMMIT[illegible] INVESTIGATION.

We have received the reports of the [illegible] and of the minority of the Committee [illegible] investigate the Swartwout, [illegible] They make a book of [illegible] pages [illegible] voluminous for our weekly sheet [illegible] whole would fill up several [illegible] We notice that some of the Whig [illegible] publishing the report of the majority [illegible] mocratic papers the report of the minority [illegible] reports, we find differ considerably, and [illegible] ly it strikes us, the papers that publish [illegible] ought likewise to publish the other, [illegible] who read might see both sides, and judge [illegible] selves.

We have looked into both reports, [illegible] have not been able to get half through [illegible] have however seen enough to satisfy [illegible] wout, Price, and others, are very [illegible] have run away with their pockets [illegible] the public money. If they [illegible] ney, their running away was [illegible] —for it is morally certain they [illegible] the office they held. They were appointed [illegible] palmy days of the "old Roman." [illegible] sincerely wish,—that Levi Woodbury [illegible] take it into his head to run away [illegible] would leave the money behind;— [illegible] truly believe that this man is [illegible] tually unfit for the Treasury Department [illegible] says Mr. Van Buren is amazingly [illegible] so, why don't he turn him out [illegible] Or, if he is afraid to strip him, [illegible] Emperors of Rome use to do in [illegible] send him into honorable exile—[illegible] special minister to England—or to [illegible] even to Constantinople,—anywhere [illegible] him?—The fact is,—we are all tired of [illegible] whigs are tired of him;—the Democrats [illegible] of him,—and there is no mistake in it, [illegible] Republicans are sick and tired of him; [illegible] Van Buren will greatly oblige the whole [illegible] speedily doing something with Levi W[illegible]

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"*A National Bank.*"—It is amusing [illegible] how the politicians in every part of the [illegible] are falling off from a national Bank. [illegible] this change has taken place on the principle [illegible] "rats always desert a sinking ship," [illegible] it be from a discovery that the country [illegible] able to get on very well without the Bank [illegible] not for us to say. Be the cause what it may [illegible] can be no doubt about the fact, that they [illegible] giving up the Bank. We see from the "[illegible] ticut Times," that several of the Bank [illegible] that State, have lately changed their [illegible] now hoist the motto—"No National Bank." [illegible] are truly glad to see this,—for although we [illegible] always condemned, and still condemn Gen. [illegible] son's conduct towards the United States Bank [illegible] we equally condemn the conduct of that Bank [illegible] hope never to see another similar one in this [illegible] try. When the Bank is thus abandoned at the [illegible] where its fruits were gathered, and enjoyed, [illegible] we at the South who have felt its scourge [illegible] to cling to it?—But, the best part of the [illegible] yet to come. When Mr. Clay made his an[illegible] ti-abolition speech in Congress, it was then [illegible] ly said at Washington City, that his next [illegible] would be to abandon the Bank. What was [illegible] jocosely said, has now turned out to be even [illegible] It is now understood that Mr. Clay has written [illegible] letter to a friend of his in Mississippi, in which [illegible] for the present *entirely abandons* a national [illegible] We are truly glad of this, and hope that all [illegible] friends, in the South at least, will follow this [illegible] cious example. We hope Mr. Clay will now [illegible] get back to his old Republican principles as [illegible] down in his speech in the Senate of the U[illegible] States in 1811, where he not only opposed [illegible] charter of the Bank, but denounced it as [illegible] tutional, and hostile to liberty.

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*Nicholas Biddle.*—This famous gentleman [illegible] resigned the Presidency of the United States [illegible] suddenly, and unexpectedly to [illegible] is said he intends to take a [illegible] bours by a visit to Europe with [illegible] of his family, already reside in Liverpool [illegible] said, have made thousands in the [illegible] since,—all the Cotton [illegible] having been shipped to their house [illegible] hope, that the Institution over which Mr. [illegible] has so long, and so ably presided, will [illegible] retire from the field of politics, and [illegible] field of cotton, and tobacco speculation [illegible] itself solely to the legitimate pursuits of [illegible] In this way, it may be [illegible] prize, but as a political [illegible] was a sore evil on the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and if Scott [illegible] have been of [illegible]. How many more [illegible] yet may [illegible]. No doubt the people will [illegible] have a pleasure of selecting from some half a dozen of them. Scott, we think, now makes the [illegible]. For ourselves, we intend to stand uncommitted until they are all out, and then go in for the best one of the whole,—that is, if we can find out which is the best.

*The Maine Trouble.*—It will be seen from the following letter of Gen. Scott, that the Maine difficulties have been amicably adjusted for the present, and of course, all danger of war, has passed away. The course of the Administration on this question, has been prudent and wise, and merits the award of [illegible] who wished to see war averted.—[illegible] Mr. Fox, has also acted a [illegible] in the affair, and no doubt will [illegible] the approbation of his Government:

Head Quarters, Eastern Division, U. S. Army,
Augusta, Me., March 21, 1839.

The undersigned, a Major General in the Army of the United States, being specially charged with maintaining the peace and safety of their entire North-eastern frontier, having cause to apprehend a collision of arms between the proximate forces of New Brunswick and the State of Maine, on the Disputed Territory which is claimed by both, has the honor, [illegible] desire of the United States to preserve the relations of peace and amity with Great Britain—relations which might be much endangered by such [illegible] collision—to receive from His Excellency, Major General Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor, &c., [illegible] general declaration to this effect.

That it is not the intention of the Lieutenant Governor of Her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, under the expected renewal of negotiations between the Cabinets of London and Washington on the subject of the said disputed territory, without renewed instructions to that effect from his Government, to seek to take Military possession of that territory, or to seek, by military force, to expel therefrom the armed Civil posse or the troops of Maine.

Should the undersigned have the honor to be favored with a declaration or assurance to be by him communicated to His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maine, the undersigned does not in the least doubt that he would be immediately and fully authorised by the Governor of Maine to communicate to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick a corresponding pacific declaration to this effect:—

That in the hope of a speedy and satisfactory settlement, by negotiation, between the Government of the United States and Great Britain of the principal or boundary question between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, it is not the intention of the Governor of Maine, without renewed instructions from the Legislature of the State to attempt to disturb, by arms, the said Province, in the possession of the Madawaska settlement, or to attempt to interrupt the usual communications between that Province and her Majesty's Upper Provinces; and that he is willing, in the mean time, to leave the question of possession and jurisdiction as they at present stand;—that is, Great Britain holding, in fact, possession of a part of said territory, and the Government of Maine denying her right to such possession; and the State of Maine holding in fact, possession of another portion of the same territory, to which her right is denied by Great Britain.

With this understanding, the Governor of Maine will, without unnecessary delay, withdraw the military force of the State from the said disputed territory—leaving only, under a Land Agent, a small civil posse, to protect the timber recently cut, and to prevent further depredations.

Reciprocal assurances of the foregoing friendly character having been through the undersigned, interchanged, all collision between the immediate parties to the controversy will be at once removed, and time allowed the United States and Great Britian to settle amicably, the great question of limits.

The undersigned has much pleasure in renewing to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, the assurance of his ancient consideration and respect.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

## APPROPRIATIONS OF THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

It appears from an official statement, that the appropriations made by the last session of Congress for the year 1839, amounts to the enormous sum of [illegible] millions of dollars. This at the first glance, is startling, and looks as if the Government was in the high road to ruin. A nearer view, however, shows that it is not quite as bad as we at first supposed. By examining the official list, we discover that nearly *half* of this sum forms no part of the regular expenses of the Government, but is made up of items of extraordinary expenditures, so called, in contra-distinction to the *ordinary* annual charges of the Government. For example, in this sum, is included an appropriation of *ten millions* of dollars to be used, if necessary, in repelling an invasion of Maine. But the danger of war has now blown over, and the money will not be required.—Another item, is upwards of *five millions*, for the Post Office Department. This sum is wholly raised out of postage, is paid over into the Treasury, and appropriated back again by way of check of one Department on the other,—and no part of it is taken from the ordinary revenues of the country.—Another item is, the appropriations for carrying on the Florida war;—Another, for removing the Indians west, and supporting them for one year.—Most of these appropriations, we trust, will be [illegible];—so that, deducting these sums from the total amount, and it will leave the regular expenditures at from 18 to 20 millions. This, to be sure, is something better than it has been during several previous years,—*but the sum is too large yet.* We believe that this government ought not to spend more than 14 or 15 millions annually at the utmost, and the people ought never to rest satisfied until the expenses are brought down to this standard. Wants and justice however, should [illegible] that it does not wholly depend [illegible]

[illegible]

*Gen. Bryan's Resignation.*—We are requested to state, says the [illegible] Gazette, that the Command of the 10th Brigade, N. C. Militia is now vacant, by the resignation of Gen. B. Bryan.

The Whig members of the Virginia Legislature held a meeting in Richmond, on the 26th March. "After due deliberation, the meeting came to the conclusion *that it was inexpedient at that time, to designate who they would support for the next Presidency.* In this matter, the Virginians are a little more cautious than were the Whig members of our Legislature.

*Rapid Travelling.*—Travellers now pass from Augusta to New York, a distance of 910 miles, in about 90 hours, or less than four days. As soon as the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail-Road is all completed, the same rout will be travelled in 60 hours.

*Connecticut Elections.*—The Whigs have carried Connecticut throughout. *Ellsworth's* majority over Ex-Senator *Niles*, for Governor, is about 2,700 votes. The Congressional majority is about the same.

*Wardens of the Poor.*—At an election held in this Town, April 1st, 1839, the following gentlemen were duly elected Wardens of the Poor, for the County of Rowan, for the ensuing three years: Isaac Burns, John Kerns, John Coughenour, Dan'l. H. Cress, Jas. C. McConnaughey, William Barbour, and Alexander Holdshouser.

The Hudson River N. Y. has been navigable for Boats as high up as the city of Hudson for several days, but a few miles below Albany, (near the over-slaugh as it is called) the bed of of the River has been so blocked up by ice, as to throw the water back and create a new channel on the east side. It is said to be doubtful whether the water will return back to the original bed, on the removal of the ice, or continue to occupy its present channel.

"Observer," No. 3., is received, and shall appear next week.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
March 29, 1839.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, held at their banking house this morning, after the ordinary business of the day was completed, Nicholas Biddle, Esq. President, communicated to the Board his intention of resigning his place in the institution, and took leave of his colleagues in a brief valedictory, marked not only by his usual felicity of expression, but singularly characterised by an eloquent pathos, which was wholly irresistible among the old and tried friends, his fellow laborers for the last twenty years.

Upon Mr. Biddle's withdrawal, the following letter from him to the Directors, was presented and read.

"*To the Board of Directors of the Bank of the U. S.*

"*Gentlemen*—I execute a purpose which, as you are aware, I have long meditated, and which I intimated to the stockholders at their first meeting, under the new charter—that of retiring from the direction of the Bank. It is now more than twenty years since I entered the service. They have been years of intense labour, and they have earned for me a right to claim the relaxation and repose which approaching age and precarious health require. I have waited anxiously for the most appropriate moment at which I could be best spared; but hitherto, whenever I have sought the retirement I so much needed, some difficulty in which my service was deemed useful, always interposed to detain me. None such exists now. All the political dissentions connected with the Bank for the last ten years have ceased—all its extraordinary efforts for the protection of our national interests are happily ended—and the Bank has returned to its accustomed channels of business in peace. I can therefore withdraw at length without inconvenience, and I do it more readily, because I leave the affairs of the institution in a state of great prosperity, and in the hands of able directors and officers.

"This seperation from friends with whom I have been so long and so agreeably associated, is among the most painful acts of my life; and I pray you to accept at parting, my sincere wishes for the personal welfare of you all. "N. BIDDLE, President.

"Philadelphia, March 29, 1839."

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

NO. II.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In my first communication I inadvertently committed a very considerable error, by misplacing a single word. I stated that the County of Davie contained 17 square miles, when I ought to have said 17 miles square. There is a great difference between 17 square miles and 17 miles square. With this correction, I will now proceed to finish my observations in Davie County.

In addition to the Water Powers described in my former communication, I may add the following:—Col. Wm. F. Kelly's, on Bear Creek; John Vanetton and Joseph Hall's, on the South Yadkin; John Lion's on Dutchman Creek; Joseph Haines' at Fulton; George Sheek and Nathan Chaffin's on smaller streams.

Two or three of the above are most excellent powers.

At the junction of the South Yadkin with the main stream, is a beautiful elevation of ground, where the town of *Clinton* was located; but unlike Palmyra, or Balbec, no monument is left to point where it once stood. The town has disappeared and the cotton weed and the corn-stalk wave over its departed glories.

But I forbear of adverting to the times that tried men's purses, and exhibited, so forcibly, the folly of "bygone days." I trust, however, that those follies are past, and that better times await good old North Carolina; when wisdom and experience will guide her future efforts in the plans of Internal Improvement; when the East and the West, forgetting sectional feelings and selfish considerations, will unite in the Rail Road, by which the productions of each may be exchanged, mutually and profitably, for the other.

It is time that the old North State should begin to estimate the value of Rail Roads and the facilities which they offer. The time was when the people doubted the policy, but that day is past. The enlightened wisdom of the State has dispelled the cloud that hung over this question, and adopted the policy. The Improvement ball is in motion, and we are persuaded that the enterprise of the State will never suffer it to stop until the object be accomplished.

[illegible]

[illegible] which divides the waters of the Yadkin.

This Ridge commences at Clinton, at the fork of the River, passes through the whole length of Davie in a North-west direction, a distance of 24 miles, and in its course, separates the waters which run into the main Yadkin from those which fall into the South Fork. At some places, this Ridge is very narrow, as at Mocksville, in others, it spreads out and becomes quite a plain. That portion of it which nature designed for Rail Road purposes, remains uninterruptedly the same, having at no one point any considerable elevation or declination which might require any material graduation.

After passing the Davie line, it continues nearly the same direction for 16 miles, when it terminates near a spur of the Fox nob, about 8 miles above Hamptonville, in Surry. A valley here intervenes which pursues the direct line to Wilkesboro', on a perfect level, for 6 miles. Here the route is again interrupted by 3 or 4 small streams, for the distance of 3 miles, when it again falls into a Valley, formed by the Brushy mountains, which, on both sides, present a magnificent appearance.

The route pursues this valley for 12 miles farther, when it arrives in sight of the town of Wilkesboro', to gain which, it is only necessary to ascend the banks of Cub Creek.

If a Branch of the Yadkin and Fayetteville Rail Road be ever constructed to Wilkes or its vicinity, this, no doubt, will be the most favorable route. The obstacles are fewer than any other yet pointed out, and the line more direct. In its course from the diverging point, it will pass through the rich County of Davie, a part of Iredell, and Surry, and penetrate the rich valley of the Yadkin at Wilkesboro', where, if it terminates, it would receive the produce of the mountainous region of this State, parts of Tennessee and parts of Virginia.

What a glorious consummation this would be; it would bring the shores of the Atlantic, with all their pearly riches, within two or three days of the fertile and beautiful regions of the Alleghany mountains.

May the day soon arrive when we shall see this great object accomplished, and the State redeemed from the degrading epithet of "*Old Rip Van Winkle.*"

OBSERVER.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: I observe in your paper that some one advertises "A second handed Secretary (cheap) is wanted."

Mr. Van Buren, I am told, has such a piece of furniture to dispose of, dog-cheap. It was made by the old Cabinet-maker of Tennessee, and has been used for some years in the Treasury Department. If the person who wants such an article will only show Mr. V. B. how it can be removed without offending the old artificer and his friends, the *article* can be had for nothing, and thanks to the donee.

A. B.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: I noticed in the Watchman of the 29th ultimo, a considerable Eulogy upon the circular of the Hon. Abraham Rencher.

That Paper asserts that the whigs in this region of country are unanimously in favour of Mr. Rencher's re-election to Congress.—I at the request of many of the voters of old Rowan beg leave to inform the Public through the medium of your Paper, that the Editor of the Watchman is much mistaken. I for one, with many others, think if a test was made in old Rowan of the question, the verity of my assertion would be proved—quere, would it not be well for the Editor of the Watchman to consult the *freemen* of this part of the District before he takes upon himself the responsibility of speaking so unanimously in their behalf—the Press, in order to preserve Liberty and the Constitution, should prove the palladium of Truth. A WHIG.

[*Editors' Correspondence.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, April 6, 1839.

Business has been pretty fair this week; flour has come in freely, and sales to-day, superfine, $6 50,—fine $5 50 a 6 00; sales leaf tobacco 10 for passed; bacon 9½ a 10½; lard 10 a 11; butter (scarce) 15 a 20; oats 50 a 55; cotton comes in slowly $12 a 13 75.

No material change in groceries from our last quotations. Sugar, New Orleans, 8½ a 8¾; Porto Rico and St. Croix 9 a 11; coffee, Cuba, 12 a 13; rice 13 a 13½; molasses, New Orleans, 40 a 45; do. Cuba and Martinique 35 a 40; sack salt $2 50 a 2 75; salt, course, bushel 75 cents.

Our market is well supplied with groceries at present, and most of our merchants have received their Spring Goods, and our market will afford to merchants from the country a very good opportunity of making a very pretty selection for the Spring trade. A number of merchants from the country have been in this week, and on the whole we anticipate we will do a fair business in our place this Spring. You will discover by the freight list annexed that a very large quantity of goods for the interior country are coming out through this place at the present. The facility with which goods are brought up the Cape Fear at present prevents any delay after goods reach Wilmington.

We understand from the latest Raleigh news, that Gov. Dudley and Ex-Governor Swain, E. L. Winslow, and Wm. H. Haywood, had associated themselves for the purpose of procuring the subscription of the stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail-Road—good.

Arrived, April 1, steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boats Nelson, Diligence, and Messenger in tow, with full cargo, freight for sundry merchants here, and also for J. Newlin, J. & W. Murphy, E. McCallum, J. M. Worth, T. A. McRieves, Reaves & Co., Wm. F. Watts & Co., Stockton & Huggins, C. D. Wallace, J. Wiseman & Co., A. H. Lindsay, A. Hart, Stedman & Ramsay, J. McIver, M. & G. Hart, Henley & Son, E & D. Bowman, E. W. Ogburn, G. Brooks, William H. Brittain, J. & R. Sloan, G. Dickerson, P. Linebech, Cave & Holland, A. J. Hill, J. Stanley, Judith Ellis, J. Hinshaw, F. Young, J. A Young & Co., George W. Brown, Lash & Brothers, Daniel Freeman, Cowles & Wilcox, and others of the interior.

Departed, April 3, steamer Henrietta, with new boat Benjamin Rush in tow, with cotton, flour, cotton yarn, &c. Also, on 5th, boat Diligence, with cotton, flour, &c., &c.

Our river is in very good order for boating at the present time.

## Southern Literary Messenger,

(*Richmond, Va.*)

DR. T. W. WHITE, *Editor and Proprietor.*

### CONTENTS OF THE MARCH NUMBER.

ORIGINAL PROSE ARTICLES.

1. Fragments of a Journal. Excursion to Lauterbrunnen in Switzerland; the valley of Sarnom; lake of Lucerne; the Brunig; mountains of the Oberlandt; view from the summit of the Righi; the unfortunate valley of Goldau and the Rossberg; chapel of William Tell; the spot where the tyrant Gesler was killed; meeting with an old friend and acquaintance; interesting history of Lord de Vaux; Henry Montague; Mary Leslie; Olivia de Tracy; excursion on the lake; the storm; providential rescue of the party; Montague's adventure in the garden; the apparition; death of Olivia; extraordinary slide of the mountain; arrival at Lucerne; mysterious disappearance of friend, hero, and the beautiful valley. By a Virginian Lady.

2. [illegible] by the author of "Homeward Bound" [illegible] Review of this new [illegible]

[illegible]

5. Notes of a Tour from Virginia to Tennessee, in the months of July and August, 1835; by Rev. Henry Ruffner, D. D., President of Washington College, Lexington, Va. Chapter III—From Louisville to West Tennessee. (To be continued.)

6. The Bridgewater Treatises. On the power, wisdom and goodness of God, as manifested in the creation of animals, and in their history, habits, and instincts.—By Rev. Wm. Kirby, M. A., F. R. S., Rector of Barham. Notice of this work, with extracts: by a citizen of Virginia.

7. A Good Resolve. An extract.

8. Currente-Calamo[illegible], No. III; To the Editor of the Messenger, from the author of "The True Articles;" with numerous poetical extracts, on various subjects, tastefully arranged. By James F. Otis.

9. Recollections of a Retired Lawyer. Recollections No. II; Lynch's Law.

10. James Mc Dowell, Esq., of Rockbridge, Va.—Notice of an "Address delivered before the Alumni Association of the College of New Jersey," with extracts.

11. Notice to the reviewer of "New Views of the Solar System."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

12. Sur Les Etats Unis D' Amerique; a poem, presented to Dr. Franklin while Minister from the United States to France.

13. I Have not Lived in Vain. By the author of the "Amreeta." Dickinson College.

14. The Discarded.

15. To the Rose. By H. M. S.

16. Sonnet. By [illegible]. New York.

17. A Mother's Evening Thoughts. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

18. To a Lady, with a Bouquet. By Park Benjamin, New York, February 22.

19. The Idiot Boy. By Miss E. H. Stockton, Philadelphia.

CONTENTS OF COVER.

Title and Contents of Messenger, page 1; To Readers and Correspondents, List of Agents, and Conditions of the Messenger, page 2; Payments made since publication of the February No. pages 3 and 4; Advertisements page 4

## CAPE FEAR AND WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

We have forborne to copy the communication first made we believe at Fayetteville, that Governor SWAIN had been placed at the head of this enterprise, because we knew it to be premature.—We have now the pleasure to state however, that the board of Internal Improvement have adopted efficient measures to secure the earliest practical and practicable demonstration in favor of this great work, and that these do not necessarily involve any immediate change in the organization of the University.—*Raleigh Register.*

A Medical Board of Army Surgeons is to be at New York on the 15th of May, for the purpose of examining applicants for appointments in the medical staff of the Army.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 4th instant, by Samuel Marlin, Esq., Mr. JOHN R. THORN to Miss JANE TROTT.

On the 9th instant, about half past 6 o'clock, A. M. at the store of Messrs. Cress & Boger of this place, by R. W. Long, Esq., Mr. HARVEY BLUSTER to Miss SARAH MENESS.—[All in favor of free Schools and Cotton Factories.]

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In the vicinity of this Town, on the 7th instant, Mrs. MARY CLARY. Aged 82 years.

In this County, on the 1st instant, of a pulmonary disease, Mrs. ELIZABETH FLEMING, wife of Robt. N. Fleming, Esq., in the 45th year of her age. Mrs. Fleming was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and gave evidence that her peace was made with God, and died with a lively hope of a blissful immortality.—[Comm.

In Randolph County, suddenly, (dropped instantaneously lifeless,) on the 16th ult., Mrs. MARY HILL, consort of Mr. Samuel Hill. She was an intelligent and worthy member of the Society of Friends.

In this Town, on the 6th inst., ROBT. M. B., infant son of Thos. A. Hague.

Thus has a worthy citizen been called upon, within a few days, by the over-ruling hand of Providence, to resign to the tomb, not only a son, but an amiable and affectionate wife.

## To Builders.

THE undersigned wish to contract with some suitable person to erect in the vicinity of Salisbury a Brick building to be used as a Steam Cotton Factory, of the following dimensions: 80 feet long, 40 wide in the clear, exclusive of the engine House, three stories high, rock foundation. Wall to be of sufficient thickness to insure stability; roof of tin.

Persons wishing to undertake, are requested to make immediate application in person or by letters, to either of the undersigned, as a contract will be closed about the 15th May. Proposals may also be made for furnishing materials, and for erecting the building separately.

M. CHAMBERS, Presdt.

THOMAS L. COWAN,
JOHN MURPHY,
D. A. DAVIS,
} Directors.

Salisbury, April 11, 1839. 4t

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington N. C., April 1, 1839.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. Phillips Allen, | James London, |
| Seldon Arnold, | Mary Leach, |
| Martin B. Brainard, | George Myers, |
| Jacob Bierly, Sen. | Alexander Michael, |
| Stephen Brinkly, | Daniel Matherly, |
| Ann Brinkly, | Elizabeth Moore, |
| Alex. or Lewis Craver, | Daniel Noah, |
| James Cameron, | John Richard, |
| Andrew Crouse, | Matthew Pheon, |
| John Collet, | James [illegible], |
| Joseph Davis, | David Swing, |
| Michael Dappen, | William [illegible], |
| Samuel Frost, | Peter [illegible], |
| Miss S. Graham, | Aaron [illegible], |
| A. J. Hamlet, | Mrs. [illegible] |

M. [illegible]

April 11, 1839.

## Notice.

THE Subscribers have just received at their store, in Milledgeville, N. C., a large assortment of

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Glass, Crockery, and Tin Ware,**

All of which will be sold low for cash, or underwritten paper. BURRAGE & LOFLIN.

Milledgeville, Montgomery County,
April 11, 1839. tf

[illegible]

THE [illegible]

[illegible]

TAILORING [illegible]

C. F. [illegible]

RESPECTFULLY [illegible] friends and customers [illegible] that he still continues [illegible] Business in the old stand [illegible] of Messrs. J. F. & C. [illegible] at all times [illegible]

[illegible]

N. B. [illegible]

Concord, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE [illegible]

Salisbury, [illegible]

C. B. & C. [illegible]

HAVE [illegible]

[illegible] take pleasure [illegible] generally, that they [illegible]

Drugs, [illegible]
Dye-Stuffs, [illegible]
Paints, [illegible]

[illegible] TOILET [illegible] cheaper than [illegible]

N. B. All [illegible] is given, will be [illegible]

Salisbury, Dec. [illegible]

NEW [illegible]

E. BIRCKHEAD [illegible]

TINNING AND [illegible]

WOULD [illegible] the public generally [illegible] keep constantly on hand [illegible]

Tin Ware, C[illegible]

[illegible] Their Shop [illegible] Cress & Boger's [illegible]

N. B. [illegible]

Salisbury, March [illegible]

PAI[illegible]

THE Subscriber [illegible] of Concord [illegible] Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign [illegible]

He flatters himself that his [illegible] Business, and the specimens [illegible] in his line, will be a sufficient [illegible]

He will also attend [illegible]

HOUSE PA[illegible]

and is confident [illegible] employ him.

The Public is [illegible] encourage him, as he [illegible] committed to him in the [illegible]

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming [illegible] riages, done with neatness and [illegible]

Concord, N. C., March [illegible]

A New [illegible]

F. [illegible]

WOULD [illegible]

[illegible] kinds of

Candies,
Fruits,
Nuts,
Cakes,
Crackers,
Raisins,

Mr. E. [illegible] intends [illegible]

[illegible]

## POETIC RECESS.

*From the Albany Daily Advertiser.*

### THE BIBLE.

AIR—"Woodman spare that Tree."

Sceptic, spare that book,
Touch not a single leaf,
Nor on its pages look
With eye of unbelief;
'Twas my forefather's stay
In the hour of agony;
Sceptic, go thy way,
And let that old book be.

That good old book of life,
For centuries has stood,
Unharm'd amid the strife,
When the earth was drunk with blood;
And would'st thou harm it now,
And have its truth forgot!
Sceptic, forbear thy blow,
Thy hand shall burn it not.

Its very name recalls
The happy hours of youth,
When in my grandsire's halls
I heard its tales of truth;
I've seen his white hair flow
O'er that volume as he read;—
But that was long ago,
And the good old man is dead.

My dear grandmother, too,
When I was but a boy,
I've seen her eye of blue
Weep o'er it tears of joy;
Their traces linger still,
And dear they are to me:
Sceptic, forego thy will,
Go, let that old book be.

◆

### BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

Oh! in our sterner manhood, when no ray
Of earlier sunshine glimmers on our way,
When girt with sins, and sorrows, and the toil
Of cares that sear that bosom that they soil;
Oh! if there be in retrospection's chain
One link which knits us with young dreams again,
One thought so sweet we scarcely dare to muse
On all the hoarded raptures it reviews,
Which seems each instant in its backward range.
And every spring, untouched for years to move—
It is the MEMORY OF A MOTHER'S LOVE!

## VARIETY.

### FLORAL EMBLEMS.

The language of flowers is so elegant an amusement, that we select a few of the most interesting emblems for the gratification of our fair readers:

*Beauty—The Rose.*—This queen of flowers is the pride of Flora, and the emblem of beauty in every part of the globe.

*Calumny—Madder.*—This plant, so essential to dyers and calico printers, is made the emblem of calumny, since it leaves so permanent a stain on the purest cloth.

*Coquetry—The Yellow Day Lily.*—This fragile beauty is made to represent coquetry, as its flowers seldom last a second day.

*Courage—The Black Poplar.*—The poplar was dedicated to Hercules, in consequence of his destroying Cacus, in a situation where these trees abounded.

*Declaration of Affection—Tulip.*—The tulip has, from time immemorial, been made the emblem by which a young Persian makes a declaration of [illegible]

*Diffidence—Cyclamen.*—As modest diffidence adds attraction to beauty, so does this graceful flower engage our notice by its unassuming carriage; for the cyclamen, although it expands its petals in an upright direction, never rears its head to the sun. The Romish church has dedicated this flower to Saint Romauld.

*Docility—Rush.*—This plant, so proverbial for its pliability, is the most applicable symbol of docility.

*Durability—Dogwood, or Cornel tree.*—The firm and lasting nature of this wood has caused it to be made the type of duration.

*Fidelity—Wall Speedwell.*—This beautiful plant, which attaches itself to old walls, is the symbol of fidelity. This plant is dedicated to Saint Simeon of Jerusalem.

*Forsaken—The Lilac*—The Eastern nations, from whence this beautiful shrub was originally brought, use the lilac as the emblem of the forsaken, as it is the flower the lover offers to his mistress if he abandons her.

*Popping the Question.*—What a strange thing is acquaintance, said a beautiful girl the other day to a friend of ours—"a year ago, we had not seen each other—many a season had rolled its course, bringing hope, happiness, and perchance sorrow to each, without the cognizance of the other; and now we are so intimate!" Our friend says, "she looked so lovely, he could not help pressing her delicate cheek"—he asked her if he had aught to do with the happiness of her future. "You are in all my dreams of the coming days," replied she. They are to be married at Christmas. We consider this one of the neatest 'poppings of the question' ever heard of, though, by the way, we think it ought to have happened in leap year.

An elderly maiden lady, with a pride above being dependent upon wealthier relations, retired daily to her chamber to pray for a "comfortable competency," which she always explained in these words, with a more elevated voice: "And lest, O lord, thou shouldst not understand what I mean, I mean four hundred a year, paid quarterly."

*Marriage Extraordinary.*—On the 7th ult. at Augusta, Geo. Mr. Hiram Dill, aged 14, was married to Miss Mary Ann Langley, aged 13. This almost equals Hindoo marriages, which are sometimes made before the parties are weaned.

*A point settled.* The "Young Lady's Equestrian Manuel," just published, decides upon various reasons given that where a lady and gentleman are riding, the gentleman's proper place is on the right.

*Yankee Doodle sentimentilized!*—J. H. Hewett, Esq., of the Baltimore poet, has written a sweet little sentimental song, and adapted it to the air of Yankee Doodle. It commences—

"While the evening star was shining."

EPIGRAM.

"Ah, Tom!—is that you? Why, I heard Dr. Cupp
Gave you 'over,' in dying condition?"
Not he! No physician has given me up'—
But its ME that's *given up* the PHYSICIAN!

"I wonder this child dont go to sleep," said an anxious mother to a female friend. "Well, I dont," replied the lady; "Its face is so dirty it cant shut its eyes."

*Population of Florida.*—An official communication from the Acting Government of Florida, states that the last census of that territory gave a population of 48,223 souls.

The following is an extract from a forthcoming work of Dr. Peters, the discoverer of the celebrated "Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills."

"HEALTH, wealth, and enjoyment, are the three prime objects of life. The two former are only sought as a means to obtain the latter. Man seeks for wealth as a means of enjoyment. But vain is such pursuit without the possession of health. Without bodily vigor and strength, neither the physical nor the mental—neither the inner nor the outward man is capable of any achievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment.—*Mens sana in corpore sano*—a sound mind in a sound body—is the *sine qua non*—the absolute requisite—for any efficient effort in the attainment of human ends.—The mind may be active, but if the body be feeble, then is the mind active to little purpose. Enjoyment is not there; and the finest laid plans are rendered abortive by the shattered condition of our tenement of clay.

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could acquire the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treasures of the mines of Golconda, yet without health, where would be his happiness! He would be miserable in the midst of his gold and his diamonds; he would pine away in wretchedness and despair; and he would exclaim with the wise man of old, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit!" His limbs are racked with pain, and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he loathes his food; his stomach is oppressed with nausea, and he turns sickening away at the bounties of a munificent Providence. He would give all he is worth—nay, all the world, if he had it—for the poor, but healthy man's appetite.

"Please give me," said a hungry wretch, to a wealthy, feeble man—"Please give me sixpence to buy me a morsel of food; I am almost starved!"

"I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite," said the rich man, as he handed the hungry one a dollar.

Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment of life:

But whereto, methinks I hear the reader ask, subserves this homily on so plain and hacknied a subject! Do we not all know the value of health! Do we not all attend to it as one of the chief, if not the chiefest concerns of our mortal existence! Do we not employ the means to attain and preserve it! Do we not lay out money—do we not fee physicians—do we not follow their advice—do we not swallow their prescriptions!

True—most true—gentle reader, thou dost all things, we dare say, and more. Still, we cannot believe our homily on health to be altogether unnecessary. As in morals, so in physic is it requisite to have "line upon line, and precept upon precept." Men in health forget that they may be sick; and men in sickness do not always employ the most judicious means to attain health.

Very true, Doctor—men do not as you say, always pursue the right road to health. Now, I know of some people who are always dosing themselves with physic, and running to the doctors and apothecaries every day of their lives. They take, I verily believe, a cart load of drugs in a year, and yet they are not well after all.

Do you know the reason!

Why, yes, in my opinion, there are two reasons. In the first place, they take too much medicine, and in the second, they do not take the right kind. I used to make the same mistake. But lately—that is to say for two or three years past—I've hit upon a better plan. I take Dr. Peters's Vegetable Bilious Pills, and I derive more benefit from one dollar laid out in them, than I used in paying fifty in any former pursuit of health, besides saving a world of nausea and disgust in swallowing an en[illegible]

Very well.

"And have you ever taken his medicine!"

"I have; I were a blockhead else."

"They tell me he is none of your quacks, who undertake to mend and regulate the human machine, without so much as knowing of what parts it consists, and how they are put together. They say he understands anatomy and physiology, I think you call them; and is as familiar with botany and chemistry as I am with the road to mill."

"You are right informed. Dr. Peters is no empiric. He does not undertake what he does not understand.—He was regularly bred to the healing art. He has spent years in the acquisition of knowledge; he has devoted himself to the study of the human frame, and the diseases to which it is subject, and now he is applying his acquisitions to the relief of suffering humanity.

He does not put forth the absurd claim so often advanced by the inventors of patent nostrums—namely, that of curing all diseases with a single prescription! Such a pretence he would deem about as difficult to swallow, as to take the nostrums of those who put it forth. There is no such medicine. There is not, and never was, a panacea for all diseases. The VEGETABLE BILIOUS PILLS pretend to no such miracle. But what is infinitely better, they effect whatever they undertake. They keep the word of promise to the stomach, and the *prima via* which they make to the ear and eye.

And that indeed is no slight recommendation. Nor are the complaints to which these Pills are adapted few nor far between. The disorders arising from a morbid state of the Bile are, unfortunately, many, distressing and fatal. A large proportion of all the fevers, especially at the South and in the marshy districts, are owing to this cause, from the distressing ague and fever, which almost shakes asunder life and limb, to the fearful "Yellow Jack," which seldom quits his victim without asundering soul and body as he takes his leave.

Conversant from his previous practice, with disease, in all its forms, which originates of the disorder of the bile, Dr. Peters was first led to employ his knowledge and experience in the preparation of a medicine which should prove efficacious in this large class of diseases, which should should relieve the aching and dizzy head, and restore the nauseated and loathing stomach, at the same time that it prevented those more fatal effects which are so apt to follow from their imprudent neglect.

For this purpose he prepared, with much care and a just adaptation to the purpose, the Vegetable Bilious Pills, which he is happy to say, from long experience and the abundant testimony of those who have employed them have answered, more than answered his most sanguine expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the ipse dixit of any single man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—that you are to pin your faith upon. Neither—although it is said in the sacred volume that "by the mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be established"—are you to believe in so small a number only! "A cloud of witnesses" is before you. They are too numerous to be easily overlooked; they are too intelligent to be carelessly heard; they are too respectable to be slightly regarded.

Believing the spontaneous testimony of those whose experience is the best of the truth they assert. Dr. Peters has thrown together in the following pages, a few of the many hundreds of testimonials received from every quarter where his pills have come into use. They are left to speak for themselves. They are the words of those who "speak what they do know, and testify what they have seen and experienced."

☞ Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills, they are sold in Salisbury by John Murphy; in Lexington by J. P. Mabry; and in Charlotte by Williams & Boyd of whom they can be had at the N. York wholesale prices.

### GOELICKE'S SANATIVE.

THE SICK are all taking this wonderful Medicine which is astonishing Europe, and America with its mighty cures.

For Sale at the Post-Office, *Fallstown, Iredell county, N. C.*

By JNO. YOUNG, Agent.

August 17, 1838. 3m

### NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

### THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74—tf

### Heath Tract.

THE HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co. on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for Sale.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber.

The Tract is located in a very

HEALTHY REGION,

and is peculiarly adapted to *farming*. It has on it a an Orchard, and a good Meadow. And independent of these advantages, the prospect for *Gold*, is unquestionable, as one or two

GOLD VEINS,

have already been opened, and some very *rich ore* extracted from them.

The celebrated *Conrad Gold Mine*, is situated a few hundred yards south of it; and according to the direction of the Veins of that Mine, they must necessarily pass through a part of this Tract.

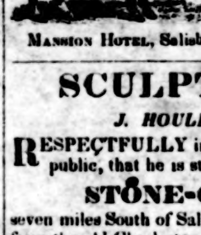
Any person wishing to view the premises or get a more minute description, will call on Rigdon Wadsworth, in Lexington, who will give the desired information; or any person wishing to contract for the same, will call on Dr. Austin, Salisbury; or address a Letter to the Subscriber, Trenton Post Office, Jones Co. N. C.

WM. H. HEATH.

Feb. 21, 1839. tf

### The Thorough-bred Horse

### LATH,



Has arrived at his stand in fine condition, and will be exhibited to all those who may call to see him. His Season will begin on the 15th of February, and end on the 15th of July.

For farther particulars see hand-bills.

R. W. LONG.

MANSION HOTEL, Salisbury, Feb. 7, 1839.

### SCULPTURING.

*J. HOULDSHOUSER*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

STONE-CUTTING,

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about ½ a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from $2 to $2.50; DOOR-SILLS from $2 to $3; DOOR STEPS $1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from $10 to $15; GOLD (up-shaft) GRINDERS $20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County April 13 838. 12m

COPAL Varnish, English patent Japan Varnish, Cabinet Sizing, Black Varnish for Harness Makers, Copal Varnish for Carriage makers, Japan used for painting for Cabinet makers, Sizing for Cabinet makers, made and sold, whole sale or retail,

By C. C. HARRISON.

Statesville, Nov. 1, 1838. 6m

### Look at This.

SUMMER will be coming before long, and your houses are not yet painted paints and oil are cheap, and labor costs almost nothing. I thank the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed on me, and by a strict attention to business, hope to merit a continuance of the same.

I will say to all who desire to have painting done, and may call on me, that it shall be executed in the most improved style, and that no pains shall be spared on my part to give satisfaction.

Any one wishing to have painting done, will always find me in Salisbury, unless necessarily absent on business.

H. H. RAINEY.

N. B. All orders from a distance, directed to me in Salisbury will be punctually attended to.

January 24, 1839. tf

### To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner's so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

Col. Wm. F. Kelly and Thos. Foster, in the vicinity of Mocksville, have recently tried the improved Spindle, and are *highly* pleased with it.

L. M. GILBERT.

February 7, 1839. tf

### No Joke:

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers, either by Note or Book account on the 29th day of April next, are most respectfully informed that suit will be commenced upon them unless previously arranged.

We trust our friends will take no exception to this course, as necessity compels us to the measure without discrimination. WHEELER & BURNS.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1839. tf

A second handed secretary (cheap) is wanted. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

THE Room, in the rear of Mr. Fraley's Tailor Shop, formerly occupied by Dr. Powe, is now to rent.—Inquire at this Office.

April 4, 1839. 2t

### THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

A CONTRAST.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I discovered the precious object I was in search of—*health.* Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367, Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

*General remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.*

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they have obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and *solely vegetable*, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers.—This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:

*Dyspepsia*, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence, all violent purges leave the bowels [illegible] in two days. Diarrhœa and Cholera, by [illegible]moving the sharp acrid fluids by which these [illegible]plaints are occasioned, and by promoting the [illegible]ssive secretion of the mucus membrane. Fe[illegible] of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a [illegible] circulation, through which the process of [illegible]spiration in some cases, and the thorough sol[illegible] of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also, Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these Pills, for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum. Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He, however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

*Directions For Use.*—The Proprietor of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease.—The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require: those more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open: and even two may be taken

where the patient is very costive. One pill in a
tion of two table-spoons full of water, may be
an infant in the following doses—a tea-spoon full
two hours till it operates; for a child from one
years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten,
THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called,
they possess the power of restoring the expiring
of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the
tion, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to
the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix
are entirely vegetable. composed of roots found
certain parts of the western country, which will
bly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will
fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mer
finitely sooner than the most powerful prepar
Sarsaparilla. and will immediately cure the
tion of Blood to the Head; never fail in the
incident to young females: and will be found
remedy in all cases of nervous debility and
of the most impaired constitutions. As a
Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the
the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by
a single bottle. The usual dose of these b
a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this
may be taken two or three times a day, about
hour before meals, or a less quantity may be
all times. To those who are afflicted with in
after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable
very greatly increase the action of the princi
ra, help them to perform their functions, and
stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever
sive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily
appetite restored, and the mouths of the absor
sels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and
of body and energy of mind are the happy r
For farther particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE
and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's
No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the Pills
obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box;
Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous
ficates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may
inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of
and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complai
ver and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injur
the use of Mercury, quinine, and other disease
standing, it may be found necessary to take
Life Pills and the Phœnix Bitters, in the do
recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will
cury out of the system infinitely faster than
preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain
for the rushing of blood to the head, or all viol
aches, tic douleureux, &c.—All persons who
disposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c., should never
out the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose
will save life. They equalize the circulati
blood, draw all pressure from the head, resto
ration, and throw off every impurity by the
the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised
the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to ope
or three times on the bowels in the course of th
day. Also, take a table-spoonful of the Bitters
hour before each meal. For those of a delicate
feebled constitution, half the quantity may be

☞ French, German, and Spanish directio
obtained on application at the office, 367 Bro
☞ A liberal deduction made to those who
to sell again. All *post paid* letters will recei
diate attention.

**The above Medicines may be**
**Messrs. Cress & Boger, in this**
**who are Aengts for the same.**

Salisbury, March 28, 1839.

### New Goo

JACOB WINECOFF & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their custo
friends in general, that they have just re
their old stand at Stirewalt's mill, Cabarrus co
miles North-west of Concord, a new supply of

**Fall and Winter Good**

comprising almost every article usually [illegible]
tion of country, which they offer [illegible] dea
Cheaper than ever for cash, or [illegible] our sincere
credit of twelve months. [illegible] patronage we
to our customers for strict attention to busines
ceived, and hope
rit the same 1839. tf
Jan

### Goelicke's Matchless Sanative.

A QUANTITY of the above valuable Medi
hand, and for sale at the Post-Office at C
Line, Davie County, N. C.,
By JOHN LU[illegible]
326m

### Fourth and last Call.

THE undersigned *again* appeals to those indebted to
him on account of the Western Carol
way, to come forward and pay. It is out o
tion for him to wait or be put off any longer: his
sities *are* pressing: he has waited years, with a g
many, and further indulgence other than the law wil
allow, cannot be given, if settlement is not made in the
present or ensuing month. J. W. HAMPTON
Jan. 3, 1839. tf

### Notice.

WILL be offered for Sale to the highest bider at the late dwelling of JOHN TURNER, dec'd, on

*Thursday the 25th of April next,*

all the Lands that belong to said dec'd, (the wi
dower rite excepted,) consisting of about EIGHT hun
dred Acres. The said Lands are in four different tracts
one tract lying on the waters of the South-Yadkin ad
joining the lands of John Luckey and others; the other
*three* tracts adjoining each other, Philip Rice, Hezekiah
Heathman and others, including the valuable Mills
known by the name of Turner's Mills.

A reasonable credit and due attendance will be given by the heirs. H. TURNER

Rowan Co, N. C., March 28, 1839. ts

N. B. Any person wishing to view said Lands or Mills previous to the day of sale, can be accommodated by calling on the Subscriber at the Mills. H. T.

### A Barber Wanted.

A FIRST-RATE BARBER, who can come well recommended, (none other need apply,) can have constant employ at the SALISBURY HOTEL

Salisbury, April 4, 1839. tf

### Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his property in the town of Salisbury, it has become indispensably necessary that his notes and accounts, some of which are of long standing, should be settled. Those indebted to him are therefore requested to come forward and settle the same without delay.

Eight likely Negroes for Sale.

T. A. HAGUE.

N. B. Persons calling to settle in the absence of the Subscriber will settle with A. W. Pelton, who is his authorized agent. T. A. H.

Salisbury, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

### Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

### Warrants for Sale Here.